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filling the building with collections. The agreement has been kept on both sides in the best spirit. To the honor of the city of New York be it said that her rulers have never withheld funds from education, neither have her citizens been lacking in generosity. Owing to this peculiarly American and altogether ideal union of public and private endeavor we discover that at the end of forty-one years the amount which the people of the city of New York have contributed to this museum is balanced by an equal amount given by officers, trustees and other friends.

I have therefore great pleasure in introducing as the orator of the day the Honorable Joseph H. Choate, founder, and author of the laws of our being.

*THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CARNEGIE FOUNDATION*¹

THE Fourth Annual Report of the President of the Carnegie Foundation, like the three preceding reports, deals not only with the current business incident to the conduct of the retiring allowance system, but takes up also the discussion of questions dealing with educational history and educational policy. Some of these subjects are of immediate interest, such as politics in state institutions, agricultural education, college advertising, the function of the college trustee, the articulation of high school and college, and the like.

During the year the foundation granted 115 pensions amounting to \$177,000. It is now paying 318 pensions, the cost being \$466,000. The professors receiving these pensions come from 139 colleges, distributed over 43 states of the Union and provinces of Canada. To the accepted list of colleges, that is, to the list whose professors may regularly receive pensions under fixed rules as a right and not as a favor, seven colleges were admitted during the year. These were Coe College in Iowa, Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania, the state universities of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minne-

sota and Missouri and the University of Toronto. The governors and legislatures of these states asked for this privilege for their universities.

The governors and legislatures of 26 other states asked that their universities should also be admitted to the foundation. The fact that only five state institutions, one of these in Canada, have been admitted to the Carnegie Foundation, after a year of administration of the rules under which tax-supported colleges and universities become eligible, testifies to the scrutiny exercised in the admission of institutions. As the president explains in his report, the names of certain well known institutions do not appear. This means that some question has arisen in the examination of these institutions which made the trustees feel that it is necessary to wait—such, for example, as the articulation of the institution with three-year high schools, or its failure to maintain entrance requirements, or the maintenance of a weak school of law or medicine below the standards of law and medical departments of stronger institutions.

The report shows, also, that two institutions retired from the accepted list: Randolph-Macon Woman's College, which withdrew after deciding that the election of trustees must be approved by a Methodist Conference, and the George Washington University whose connection with the foundation was ended by the action of the foundation. The reasons stated are that the university had impaired its endowment and that two professors had been arbitrarily dismissed. There are now 67 institutions on the accepted list.

The second section of the report is devoted to an examination of the working of the rules for retirement as shown in the experience of the past four years. The president gives in this connection a summary of a statement from each teacher now upon the retired list as to the reasons for his retirement. As a result of the experience, two changes were made in the rules by the trustees: one extends the benefits of the retiring allowance system so that service as an instructor shall count toward the earning of a retiring allowance. Heretofore

¹ Statement supplied by the foundation.

only service in the rank of professor was counted toward an allowance. The other change makes retirement after twenty-five years of service possible only in the case of disability unfitting the teacher for active service. Except in the case of such disability, the teacher can, under the rules as now framed, claim a retiring allowance only upon attaining the age of sixty-five. Formerly a professor might retire after twenty-five years of service. This change in the rules, does not, however, deprive the widow of a teacher who has had twenty-five years of service of her pension. The action was taken in view of the fact that many men were willing to retire from the position of teachers and go into business, or because they were tired of teaching, or for other reasons entirely foreign to those for which the rule was intended to provide. Only a small minority of those retiring under 65 years of age did so because of ill health.

The third section of the report is devoted to tax-supported institutions. It states in detail the reasons which have governed the trustees of the foundation in dealing with state institutions. Agricultural education and the agricultural college are also treated at length. The trustees make clear their intention to ask of the institutions of every state whether the university and the college of agriculture are competing or cooperating parts of a state system of education. The low standards and general demoralization resulting from the competition of these two types of tax-supported institutions in the various states are definitely pointed out.

The fourth section of the report is devoted to educational administration, and deals with such subjects as financial reports, college advertising, which has in many institutions developed to formidable proportions, the function of the college trustee and other administrative topics. The problems here taken up are those of immediate practical significance in the operation of colleges and universities. The foundation announces that it will distribute within a short time a bulletin suggesting a simple form of treasurer's report which it hopes may obtain general use. It is note-

worthy that only a small proportion of the colleges and universities calling on the public for support print a straightforward financial statement showing what they do with the money collected from the public. An analysis is here given of the duties of the college trustee and the importance of choosing men who will perform these duties.

The fifth section of the report is occupied with more distinctly educational problems, such as the articulation of high school and college, the weighting of college entrance requirements in favor of the classics, the relative value of educational criticism and educational construction. The whole effort in this part of the report, as in former reports, is to urge upon all the colleges in the country, whether state controlled or privately endowed, the necessity of articulation with the state system of education. In this section, also, the president takes up the statement which has been made in several quarters that the foundation might become an arbitrary force in education, and shows that the real power of the foundation is dependent upon its fair discussion of educational issues. The amount of money in the hands of the foundation is insignificant compared with the college endowments themselves, and the president insists that its most substantial asset comes from a fair, impartial and public handling of educational questions.

Following the report of the president is the report of the treasurer. In this matter the foundation has followed the advice which it gives to other institutions and prints a detailed statement, showing not only the larger items of expense, but even the individual salaries which are paid.

The report may be obtained by writing to The Carnegie Foundation, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. J. D. VAN DER WAALS, professor of experimental physics in the University of Amsterdam, has been elected a foreign associate of the Paris Academy of Sciences.